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09/802,601	03/09/2001	Yvonne M. Hutterer	100041-41093	6132

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EXAMINER

LAstra, DANIEL

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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3622

DATE MAILED: 10/05/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

## Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/802,601

Applicant(s)

HUTTERER ET AL.

Examiner

DANIEL LASTRA

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 02/12/02.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-38 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-38 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application) since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121 since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.

### Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 02/12/02.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

### **DETAILED ACTION**

1. Claims 1-38 have been examined. Application 09/802,601 (SCHOOL AND OFFICE PRODUCT SYSTEM) has a filing date 03/09/2001 and Claims Priority from Provisional Application 60187935 (03/09/2000) and Claims Priority from Provisional Application 60196071 (04/10/2000).

#### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

2. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claim 4 recites the limitation "said binder". There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claim 9 recites the limitation "said divider". There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

#### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101***

3. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

Claims 1, 15, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 29, 30, 36 and 37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter. Claims 1, 15, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 29, 30, 36 and 37 are not within the technological arts.

As an initial matter, the United States Constitution under Art. I, §8, cl. 8 gave Congress the power to "[p]romote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings

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and discoveries". In carrying out this power, Congress authorized under 35 U.S.C. §101 a grant of a patent to "[w]hoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition or matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof." Therefore, a fundamental premise is that a patent is a statutorily created vehicle for Congress to confer an exclusive right to the inventors for "inventions" that promote the progress of "science and the useful arts". The phrase "technological arts" has been created and used by the courts to offer another view of the term "useful arts". See *In re Musgrave*, 167 USPQ (BNA) 280 (CCPA 1970). Hence, the first test of whether an invention is eligible for a patent is to determine if the invention is within the "technological arts".

Further, despite the express language of §101, several judicially created exceptions have been established to exclude certain subject matter as being patentable subject matter covered by §101. These exceptions include "laws of nature", "natural phenomena", and "abstract ideas". See *Diamond v. Diehr*, 450, U.S. 175, 185, 209 USPQ (BNA) 1, 7 (1981). However, courts have found that even if an invention incorporates abstract ideas, such as mathematical algorithms, the invention may nevertheless be statutory subject matter if the invention as a whole produces a "useful, concrete and tangible result." See *State Street Bank & Trust Co. v. Signature Financial Group, Inc.* 149 F.3d 1368, 1973, 47 USPQ2d (BNA) 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1998).

This "two prong" test was evident when the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals (CCPA) decided an appeal from the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences (BPAI). See *In re Toma*, 197 USPQ (BNA) 852 (CCPA 1978). In *Toma*, the court held

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that the recited mathematical algorithm did not render the claim as a whole non-statutory using the Freeman-Walter-Abele test as applied to *Gottschalk v. Benson*, 409 U.S. 63, 175 USPQ (BNA) 673 (1972). Additionally, the court decided separately on the issue of the "technological arts". The court developed a "technological arts" analysis:

The "technological" or "useful" arts inquiry must focus on whether the claimed subject matter...is statutory, not on whether the product of the claimed subject matter...is statutory, not on whether the prior art which the claimed subject matter purports to replace...is statutory, and not on whether the claimed subject matter is presently perceived to be an improvement over the prior art, e.g., whether it "enhances" the operation of a machine. *In re Toma* at 857.

In *Toma*, the claimed invention was a computer program for translating a source human language (e.g., Russian) into a target human language (e.g., English). The court found that the claimed computer implemented process was within the "technological art" because the claimed invention was an operation being performed by a computer within a computer.

The decision in *State Street Bank & Trust Co. v. Signature Financial Group, Inc.* never addressed this prong of the test. In *State Street Bank & Trust Co.*, the court found that the "mathematical exception" using the Freeman-Walter-Abele test has little, if any, application to determining the presence of statutory subject matter but rather, statutory subject matter should be based on whether the operation produces a "useful, concrete and tangible result". See *State Street Bank & Trust Co.* at 1374. Furthermore, the court found that there was no "business method exception" since the court decisions that purported to create such exceptions were based on novelty or lack of enablement issues and not on statutory grounds. Therefore, the court held that "[w]hether the

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patent's claims are too broad to be patentable is not to be judged under §101, but rather under §§102, 103 and 112." See *State Street Bank & Trust Co.* at 1377. Both of these analysis goes towards whether the claimed invention is non-statutory because of the presence of an abstract idea. Indeed, *State Street* abolished the Freeman-Walter-Abele test used in *Toma*. However, *State Street* never addressed the second part of the analysis, i.e., the "technological arts" test established in *Toma* because the invention in *State Street* (i.e., a computerized system for determining the year-end income, expense, and capital gain or loss for the portfolio) was already determined to be within the technological arts under the *Toma* test. This dichotomy has been recently acknowledged by the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences (BPAI) in affirming a §101 rejection finding the claimed invention to be non-statutory. See *Ex parte Bowman*, 61 USPQ2d (BNA) 1669 (BdPatApp&Int 2001).

In the present application, independent claims 1, 22, 30, 36 and 37 recite a "useful, concrete and tangible result" (marketing a school and office product), however the claims recite no structural limitations (i.e., computer implementation), and so they fail the first prong of the test (technological arts). Dependent claims 15, 21, 23, 26, 27, and 29 do not remedy this situation as no structural limitations are recited.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1, 2, 5-17, 19, 20, 22-25, 30-32 and 34-37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Combs (U.S. 5,782,349) in view of Kline (U.S. 5,503,435).

As per claim 1, Combs teaches:

A method for marketing a school and office product system comprising the steps of:

packaging a school and office product with a data storage device (see column 1, line 10 – column 2, line 30);

offering the packaged product and storage device for sale as a unit (see column 1, line 10 – column 2, line 30).

Combs fails to teach wherein the data storage device includes a program which enables the user to customize or personalize the school and office product. Kline teaches a software program that prints labels for binder's dividers (see column 2, lines 5-45). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the application was made, to know that Kline would attach into a binder a data storage device, as taught by Combs. The data storage device would include the software program that would allow users to customize the binder's layout.

As per claim 2, Combs and Kline teach:

The method of claim 1 but fails to teach wherein said program can provide and format indicia to be printed on a sheet of media that may be mounted onto said school and office product. The same rejection applied to claim 1 is applied to claim 2.

As per claim 5, Combs and Kline teach:

The method of claim 2 wherein said packaging step includes packaging said sheet of media with said school and office product and said data storage device (see Combs column 1, lines 10-60).

As per claim 6, Combs and Kline teach:

The method of claim 2 wherein said sheet of media includes pre-printed indicia thereon. Kline teaches label cards with pre-printed indicia (see column 2, lines 21-25). Therefore, the same rejection applied to claim 2 is applied to claim 6.

As per claim 7, Combs and Kline teaches:

The method of claim 2 wherein said sheet of media includes an adhesive backing such that said sheet of media can be adhered to said school and office product. Kline teaches that the label cards include adhesive backing (see column 1, lines 24-55; column 2, lines 6-21).

As per claim 8, Combs and Kline teach:

The method of claim 2 wherein said school and office product is a binder (see figure 2).

As per claim 9, Combs and Kline:

The method of claim 8 wherein said binder includes a binding mechanism that is shaped to be coupled to said divider, and wherein said sheet of media is shaped to be received in said divider. Kline teaches a binder mechanism that is shaped to be coupled to the divider (see figure 1). Therefore, the same rejection applied to claim 2 is applied to claim 9.

As per claim 10, Combs and Kline teach:



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The method of claim 9 wherein said divider includes a set of holes that correspond to said binding mechanism to enable said divider to be coupled to said binder. Kline teaches a divider with a set of holes to enable the divider to be coupled to the binder (see figure 1). Therefore, the same rejection applied to claim 2 is applied to claim 10.

As per claim 11, Combs and Kline teach:

The method of claim 2 wherein said indicia to be printed on said sheet of media includes fields for dates and activities which can be formatted using said program. Kline teaches a system where a user can use the software program to print custom indicia in the labels (see column 2, lines 6-21). Therefore, the same rejection applied to claim 2 is applied to claim 11.

As per claim 12, Combs and Kline teach:

The method of claim 11 wherein said program can process data input by a user that corresponds to a specific date and print out said date and said data that corresponds to said date on said sheet of media. The same rejection applied to claim 11 is applied to claim 12.

As per claim 13, Combs and Kline teach:

The method of claim 2 wherein said indicia includes colored designs. Kline teaches colored designs labels (see column 2, lines 5-45). Therefore, the same rejection applied to claim 2 is applied to claim 13.

As per claim 14, Combs and Kline teach:

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The method of claim 2 wherein said indicia includes personal information. Kline teaches a system where a user can use the software program to print custom indicia in the labels (see column 2, lines 6-21). Therefore, the same rejection applied to claim 2 is applied to claim 14.

As per claim 15, Combs and Kline teach:

The method of claim 1 wherein said data storage device is a compact disk (see figure 2).

As per claim 16, Combs and Kline teach:

The method of claim 1 but fails to teach wherein said program can be used to format and print pages having predetermined indicia thereon. However, the same rejection applied to claim 2 is applied to claim 16.

As per claim 17, Combs and Kline teach:

The method of claim 16 wherein said predetermined indicia is a set of lines such that a user can print out graph paper. The same rejection applied to claim 11 is applied to claim 17.

As per claim 19, Combs and Kline teach:

A school and office product system comprising:

a school and office product; and

a data storage device including at least one computer readable program, said data storage device being packaged for sale with said school and office product, said computer readable program being able to provide and format indicia to be printed on a

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sheet of media that may be mounted onto said school and office product. Claim 19 contains the same limitations as claim 2 therefore the same rejection is applied.

As per claim 20, Combs and Kline teach:

The system of claim 19 further comprising a sheet of media for receiving indicia thereon that is provided and formatted by said computer readable program, said sheet of media being packaged with said school and office product and said data storage device. Claim 20 contains the same limitations as claim 5 therefore the same rejection is applied.

As per claim 22, Combs and Kline teach:

A method for marketing a school and office product system comprising the steps of:

packaging a school and office product with a data storage device, wherein the data storage device includes a program which can aid a user in completing school projects; and offering the packaged product and storage device for sale as a unit. Claim 22 contains the same limitations as claim 1 therefore the same rejection is applied.

As per claim 23, Combs and Kline teach:

The method of claim 22 wherein said school and office product is a binder including a binding mechanism and wherein said program provides reference materials and customizable art. Claim 23 contains the same limitations as claims 8, 13 and 16 therefore the same rejection is applied.

As per claim 24, Combs and Kline teach:

The method of claim 23 but fails to teach wherein said program includes an interactive testing tool which can analyze a user's style of learning. The same rejection applied to claim 18 is applied to claim 24.

As per claim 25, Combs and Kline teach:

The method of claim 24 wherein said program that provides reference materials is customizable based upon the outcome of user's use of said interactive testing tool. The same rejection applied to claim 24 is applied to claim 25.

As per claim 30, Combs and Kline teach:

A school and office product system comprising: a school and office product; and a data storage device packaged for sale with said school and office product, wherein the data storage device includes a program which can aid a user in completing school projects. Claim 30 contains the same limitations as claim 22 therefore the same rejection is applied.

As per claim 31, Combs and Kline teach:

The system claim 30 but fails to teach wherein said school and office product is a binder including a binding mechanism and wherein said program includes an interactive testing tool which can analyze a user's style of learning. Claim 31 contains the same limitations as claim 24 therefore the same rejection is applied.

As per claim 32, Combs and Kline teach:

The system of claim 30 but fails to teach wherein said data storage device includes a program that provides reference materials that can be accessed by a user.

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Claim 32 contains the same limitations as claim 25 therefore the same rejection is applied.

As per claim 34, Combs and Kline teach:

The system of claim 30 but fails to teach wherein said data storage device includes a program that provides a customizable art that can be accessed, formatted, customized and printed out by a user using a computer. Claim 34 contains the same limitations as claim 23 therefore the same rejection is applied.

As per claim 35, Combs and Kline teach:

The system of claim 30 but fails to teach wherein said program includes reference materials and said data storage device further includes an interactive testing tool which can analyze a user's style of learning, and wherein said program that includes reference materials is customizable based upon the outcome of user's use of said interactive testing tool. Claim 35 contains the same limitations as claim 25 therefore the same rejection is applied.

As per claim 36, Combs and Kline teach:

A method for marketing a school and office product system comprising the steps of:

a seller providing a school and office product and a data storage device including at least one computer readable program;

said seller packaging said school and office product and said data storage device together for sale;

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a purchaser purchasing said packaged school and office product and data storage device; and

said purchaser using said at least one computer readable program to complete a school project. Claim 36 contains the same limitations as claim 22 therefore the same rejection is applied.

As per claim 37, Combs and Kline teach:

A method for marketing a school and office product system comprising the steps of:

providing a school and office product; and

marketing said school and office product such that a purchaser of said school and office product is supplied with a web page address, wherein when said user accesses said web page identified at said web page address said user is provided access to a program that can aid said user in completing school projects. Claim 37 contains the same limitations as claim 22 therefore the same rejection is applied.

Claims 3, 4 and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Combs (U.S. 5,782,349) in view of Kline (U.S. 5,503,435) and further in view of McKeown et al (U.S. 6,106,018).

As per claim 3, Combs and Kline teach:

The method of claim 2 but fails to teach wherein said school and office product includes a pocket for receiving said sheet of media therein, and wherein said sheet of media is sized to be received in said pocket. McKeown teaches binder's dividers that have pockets to insert label cards (see column 3, lines 59-65). Therefore, it would have

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been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the application was made, to know that the Combs would attach the data storage device to the McKeown and Kline binder system and would use the Kline software program stored in the data storage device to print customized labels for the binders' dividers. This feature would allow users to customize the binders' layout.

As per claim 4, Combs, Kline and McKeown teach:

The method of claim 3 wherein said pocket is formed by a transparent sheet of material located on and coupled to said binder. McKeown teach that the card holder that would hold the label card is formed by a transparent sheet of material (see column 3, lines 30-36). Therefore, the same rejection applied to claim 3 is applied to claim 4.

As per claim 21, Combs, Kline and McKeown teach:

The system of claim 19 wherein said school and office product includes a pocket, and wherein said sheet of media is shaped to be closely received in said pocket. Claim 21 contains the same limitations as claim 3 therefore the same rejection is applied.

Claim 18 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Combs (U.S. 5,782,349) in view of Kline (U.S. 5,503,435) and further in view of Siefert (U.S. 6,386,883).

As per claim 18, Combs and Kline teach:

The method of claim 1 but fails to teach wherein said program includes an interactive testing tool. Siefert teaches an interactive computer-assisted education program that analyze the user's style of learning (see column 3, lines 1-22). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

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application was made, to know that Combs data storing device would include software program that would help students improve their learning skills, as taught by Siefert. The software program included in the Comb's system would be an incentive for users to buy the Combs products, as the product would include information that would help students in their school assignments.

Claims 26 and 38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Combs (U.S. 5,782,349) in view of Kline (U.S. 5,503,435) and further in view of Schena et al (U.S. 6,753,883).

As per claim 26, Combs and Kline teach:

The method of claim 22 but fails to teach wherein said packaging step includes providing a web page address such that a purchaser of said school and office product is supplied with said web page address, and wherein said program is accessible at said web page address. Schena teaches a system that embed web page addresses into printed publications for the purpose of bridging the gap between the Internet and print media (see column 2, lines 12-29). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the application was made, to know that Combs would embed web page addresses into printed publications for the purpose of bridging the gap between the printed media and the Internet, as taught by Schena. This feature would allow users to obtain more information related to the printed media or to advertisements displayed in the printed media by connecting to the Internet.

As per claim 38, Combs, Kline and Schena teach:



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The method of claim 37 wherein when said user accesses said web page identified at said web page address said user is provided access to a program that can provide and format indicia to be printed on a sheet of media that may be mounted onto said school and office product. The same rejection applied to claims 2 and 26 is applied to claim 38.

Claim 27 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Combs (U.S. 5,782,349) in view of Kline (U.S. 5,503,435) and further in view of Schena et al (U.S. 6,753,883) and Hoyle (U.S. 6,141,010).

As per claim 27, Combs and Kline teach:

The method of claim 22 but fails to teach wherein said packaging step includes providing a web page address such that a purchaser of said school and office product is supplied with said web page address, and wherein said program can be updated when a user accesses said web page address. Hoyle teaches a system that determines if one or more components of an application needs upgrading and if so, the components are downloaded and installed without requiring any input or action by the user (see abstract). Schena teaches a printed publication with embedded web page addresses (see column 2, lines 12-29). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the application was made, to know that Combs would embed web page addresses into printed media to bridge the gap between the printed media and the Internet, as taught by Schena. Combs would use the web page address to link to Internet servers computers that would update the application program, as taught by Hoyle. This feature would allow users to obtain updated information via the

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Internet, where this information would be additional to the already contained information in the printed media and the data storage device.

Claim 28, 29 and 33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Combs (U.S. 5,782,349) in view of Kline (U.S. 5,503,435) and further in view of Doak et al (U.S. 5,864,869).

As per claim 28, Combs and Kline teach:

The method of claim 22 but fails to teach wherein said program includes a planner, and wherein a user can input data into said planner and said planner can process said input data and match said input data with the appropriate date. Doak teaches a software program that allows students to store their school schedule (see abstract). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the application was made, to know that the data storage device included in the Comb system would include daily planner software, as taught by Doak. The daily planner software would allow users to store their school work schedule.

As per claim 29, Combs and Kline teach:

The method of claim 22 but fails to teach wherein said program includes a template for the preparation of reports. Doak teaches a software program that prints lesson plan reports (see abstract). Therefore, the same rejection applied to claim 28 is applied to claim 29.

As per claim 33, Combs and Kline teach:

The system of claim 30 but fails to teach wherein said data storage device includes a program that provides a personal organizer that can be used by a user to

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track dates and appointments, and print out sheets listing said dates and appointments. Claim 33 contains the same limitations as claim 28 therefore the same rejection is applied.

***Conclusion***

5. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to DANIEL LASTRA whose telephone number is 703-306-5933. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:30-6:00.

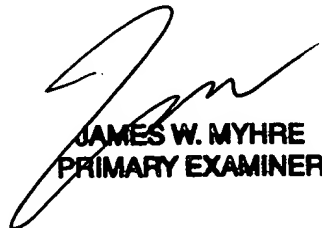
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, ERIC W STAMBER can be reached on 703-305-8469. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

DL

Daniel Lastra

August 30, 2004

  
JAMES W. MYHRE  
PRIMARY EXAMINER